



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 :	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 92/01425
A61F 2/06, A61M 29/00, 25/00		(43) International Publication Date: 6 February 1992 (06.02.92)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU91/00326

(22) International Filing Date: 23 July 1991 (23.07.91)

(30) Priority data:
PK 1374 26 July 1990 (26.07.90) AU

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(81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), CS, DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MN, MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.

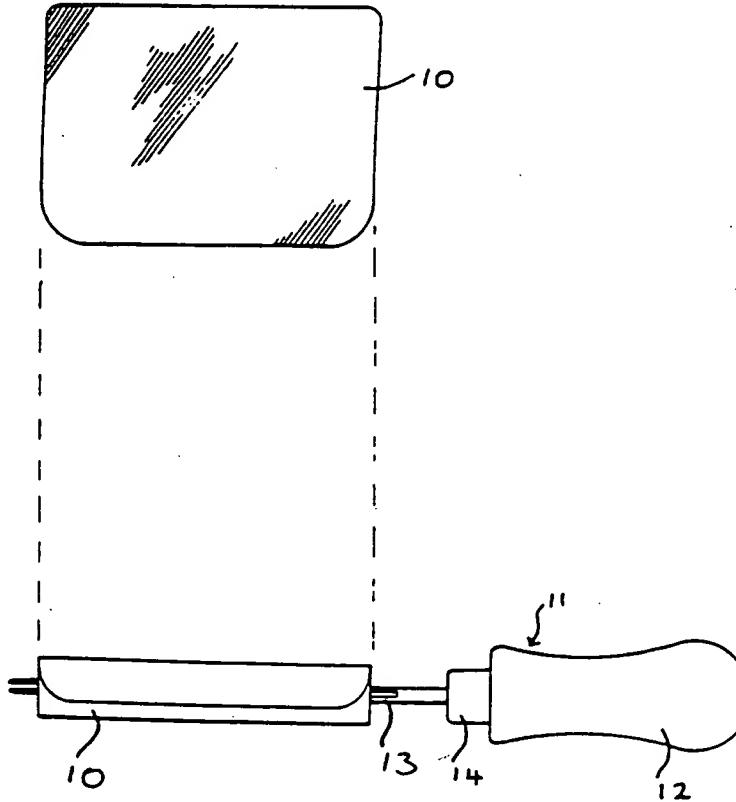
Published
With international search report.

651838

(54) Title: SELF EXPANDING VASCULAR ENDOPROSTHESIS FOR ANEURYSMS

(57) Abstract

A self expanding vascular endoprostheses for aneurysms comprising a sheet of a resiliently flexible biocompatible material, such as polypropylene which sheet has been rolled upon itself about one of its longitudinal edges. The tightly rolled endoprostheses is introduced in the end of the catheter through a contiguous artery into the artery having the aneurysm. After ejection from the catheter at a suitable point in the artery the endoprostheses expands to form a bridge isolating the aneurysm from the arterial blood flow. The endoprostheses stimulates cellular proliferation in the adjacent vascular tissue which assists in forming a seal between the endoprostheses and the vascular tissue. The resultant endothelial growth also assists in maintaining the endoprostheses in position in the artery.



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"Self Expanding Vascular Endoprosthesis for Aneurysms"
Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis for aneurysms and to apparatus and 5 a method for introducing such an endoprosthesis into an artery.

Background Art

An Aneurysm is the focal abnormal dilation of an artery. The complication which arise from aneurysms are 10 specifically rupture, embolisation, fistularisation and symptoms related to pressure on surrounding structures. Aneurysms are commonly found in the abdominal aorta, being that part of the aorta which extends from the diaphragm to the point at which the aorta bifurcates into the common 15 iliac arteries. These abdominal aortic aneurysms typically occur between the point at which the renal arteries branch from the aorta and the bifurcation of the aorta.

The standard treatment for aneurysms is to resect them by opening the aneurysm directly and inserting an 20 inlaid graft made of a biocompatible material such as Dacron. The operation in most cases is large entailing considerable blood loss, at least 10 day hospital and a mortality of about 5% in elective cases. This mortality is normally related to associated vascular problems such 25 as myocardial infarction. Many patients cannot be submitted to such a large procedure because of intercurrent disease and therefore die of the aneurysm or the complications thereof.

It has been proposed by Balka *et al.*, (Journal of 30 Surgical Research 40 305-309 (1986)) to treat abdominal aortic aneurysms by the insertion of an intraluminal prosthesis, which approximates the diameter of the aorta above and below the aneurysm, into the aorta through the common femoral artery. In this case the prosthesis 35 comprised a polyurethane tube with a nitinol and/or

stainless steel frame which was designed in such a configuration that it could be compressed inside a catheter and then regain its original shape after being discharged into the aorta. This proposal does not appear

5 to have been adapted for the treatment of humans due to difficulty in ensuring that the prosthesis would expand sufficiently to form a seal with the aorta above and below the aneurysm. The present inventor has developed a prosthesis which provides an alternative to that proposed

10 by Balka et al.

In a first aspect the present invention consists in a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis adapted to bridge across an aneurysm in an artery, the endoprosthesis comprising a substantially imperforate sheet of a

15 resiliently flexible biocompatible material, the sheet being rolled upon itself about one of its longitudinal edges, the material from which the sheet is formed being such that

(a) upon being introduced into an artery the

20 endoprosthesis will resiliently expand of its own volition to press firmly against the internal wall of the artery to bridge across the aneurysm and to fluid isolate it from blood flowing in the artery, and

(b) the endoprosthesis has sufficient longitudinal

25 stiffness that there will be a compliance mismatch between the endoprosthesis and the wall of the artery to induce sufficient cellular proliferation in that wall adjacent the ends of an implanted endoprosthesis to cause the endoprosthesis to be adhered to the

30 arterial wall.

In a second aspect the present invention consists in apparatus for introducing a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis for aneurysms into an artery, comprising an elongate tubular catheter, a self expanding vascular

35 prosthesis for aneurysms according to the present

invention disposed within the catheter and means for ejecting the endoprosthesis from the catheter.

In a third aspect the present invention consists in a method for treating an aneurysm in an artery by

5 introducing a self expanding endoprosthesis into the artery, the method comprising the steps of:-

inserting one end of a catheter containing a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis according to any one of claims 1 to 5 into an artery communicating with the artery
10 having the aneurysm,

moving the catheter along the patient's vascular system until the end of the catheter is adjacent the aneurysm,

15 ejecting the endoprosthesis from one end of the catheter such that it bridges across the aneurysm and expands firmly into contact with the wall of the artery so that the aneurysm is fluid isolated from blood flowing in the artery, and

20 causing the endoprosthesis to be held in position bridging across the aneurysm by cellular proliferation of the wall of the artery caused by the compliance mismatch between the endoprosthesis and the wall of the artery.

The endoprosthesis is preferably formed from a substantially rectangular sheet of a suitable grade of 25 polypropylene or another similar synthetic plastics material. The sheet preferably has a thickness of from 0.01mm to 0.8mm, more preferably 0.3mm to 0.5mm. The corners of the sheet which are on the outside of the prosthesis are preferably rounded to avoid ulceration of 30 the arterial wall. The length of the sheet must be sufficient to bridge the aneurysm but is preferably sufficient that one end rests against a bifurcation of the artery in which the aneurysm occurs. This latter preference assists in retention of the endoprosthesis in a 35 position in which it bridges over the aneurysm.

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still allowing blood supply to the diverging vessels.

In another embodiment of the invention the endoprosthesis is such that upon release from the end of the catheter it is capable of increasing in length as well

5 as expanding radially outwardly. The sheet forming the endoprosthesis might have a "memory" causing it to want to expand from its rolled up cylindrical form into a helical form of greater diameter than the initial cylinder and of greater length. The overlapping coils of the expanded

10 helical coil serving to prevent fluid communication between the interior of the endoprosthesis and the aneurismal sac. In another form of the invention the sheet forming endoprosthesis may be of a very thin film having ribs which assume a helical form when released from

15 the endoprosthesis. The advantage of an endoprosthesis which can increase in length after release from the catheter is that it is easier to thread a catheter containing such a shortened endoprosthesis through the patient's vascular system to the point of the aneurysm.

20 The sheet of material from which the endoprosthesis is rolled up preferably has a compliance mismatch with the vascular tissue and is preferably quite stiff in a longitudinal direction. This is believed to have the effect of stimulating a reaction in the arterial wall and

25 thereby inducing cellular proliferation in the vascular tissue surrounding the ends of the endoprosthesis. This causes a proliferation of endothelial cells which has the effect of adhering the endoprosthesis to the arterial wall. The endoprosthesis thus has a self suturing effect

30 which retains it against movement along the artery.

The material from which the endoprosthesis is formed should be resiliently flexible so that upon being released from the constraint of the catheter the prosthesis will expand to bear against the arterial wall above and below

35 the aneurysm. The use of the sheet of material rolled up

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along one of its side edges to form a scroll has been found to allow the prosthesis to expand very considerably if need be. This feature is important because the neck of the aneurysms tend to vary greatly between patients. Also 5 depending upon where the ends of the endoprosthesis extend to the size of the native artery may be quite small or quite large. It is important that the endoprosthesis does not occlude vessels extending laterally from the artery and thus it may be necessary to terminate the 10 endoprosthesis in a mildly distended part of the aneurysm. For this reason it may be necessary for the endoprosthesis to expand not merely to the normal diameter of the artery but to whatever extent is necessary to form a seal with the artery at either end of the aneurysm so 15 that systolic blood pressure is not transmitted to the aneurysmal sac formed between the endoprosthesis and the distended arterial wall.

In the case of the abdominal aorta the normal internal diameter of the aorta is about 18mm. Abdominal 20 aortic aneurysms will typically have a diameter of from 40 to 70mm. The abdominal aorta between the renal arteries and the iliac arterial bifurcation is typically about 110mm. The aneurysm normally extends along a substantial portion of the abdominal aorta and is bounded 25 at either end by a neck of undistended arterial wall adjacent the renal arteries and adjacent the iliac arterial bifurcation. In this case then the prosthesis is preferably rolled up from a sheet of polypropylene having a thickness of 0.4mm, a length of 110mm and a width of 30 from 98mm to 142mm. It should be recognized however that the neck of the aneurysms tend to be very variable and it may be necessary to use a sheet wider than that indicated to form the endoprosthesis.

The present inventor has found that the 35 endoprosthesis according to the present invention may be

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rolled up to a very small diameter allowing its introduction into a deep artery, such as the abdominal aorta, from a more superficial but much smaller artery, such as the common femoral artery.

5 The apparatus according to the present invention comprises a conventional catheter into which the endoprostheses has been inserted in a rolled up condition and means to eject the endoprostheses from an end of the catheter. The apparatus may also include a guide wire
10 and/or sensing means to assist in the determination of the correct position at which the endoprostheses should be ejected from the catheter. The ejection of the endoprostheses from the catheter may be achieved by holding the catheter stationary and pushing the
15 endoprostheses from it using a plunger extending down the catheter or the plunger may be abutted against the proximal end of the endoprostheses and the catheter withdrawn from around the endoprostheses.

Brief Description of the Drawings

20 Hereinafter given by way of example is a preferred embodiment of the present invention described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

25 Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a sheet of material suitable for forming into a self expanding vascular endoprostheses according to this invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sheet of Fig. 1 which has been rolled into the form of a self expanding vascular endoprostheses according to this invention on a suitable forming tool;

30 Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of a catheter containing a self expanding vascular endoprostheses according to this invention and a device for ejecting the prosthesis from the catheter;

35 Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic ventral view of a patient showing a vascular endoprostheses according to the

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invention in position spanning an abdominal aorta aneurysm;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view along V-V of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view along VI-VI of Fig. 4; and

5 Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis according to the present invention in a position in the thoracic aorta of a patient.

Best Method

The sheet 10 of Fig. 1 is formed of surgical grade, 10 imperforate polypropylene having a thickness of 0.4mm, a width of 120mm and a length of 110mm with rounded corners. The sheet 10 is preferably rolled up into a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis on a tool 11 having a handle 12 and, extending axially from it, a bifurcated 15 rod 13. A sleeve 14 is slidably disposed on the rod 13. In use one side edge of the sheet 10 is slid between the bifurcation of the rod 13 and the tool 12 rotated to roll the sheet 10 about the rod 13. After being tightly rolled onto the rod 13 the sheet 10, now formed into an 20 endoprosthesis, is inserted into the proximal end of a suitable catheter 15. The tool 12 can then be disengaged from the endoprosthesis 10 by positioning the collar 14 against the end of the endoprosthesis 10 and withdrawing the rod 13 from within the rolled up endoprosthesis 10. 25 The endoprosthesis 10 is now ready for insertion into a patient.

Fig. 4 shows a typical abdominal aortic aneurysm into which an endoprosthesis 10 has been inserted. The abdominal aorta 16 has become distended to from an 30 aneurysm 17 between the renal arteries 17 and the point at which the aorta 16 bifurcates to form the left and right iliac arteries 19. The endoprosthesis 10 is introduced to bridge the aneurysm 17 between a neck 21 adjacent the renal arteries 18 and a neck 22 adjacent the iliac 35 arteries 19. This introduction is achieved by giving the

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patient a local anaesthetic in the region of one of the common femoral arteries 23 and introducing the catheter 15 through that artery and through the contiguous iliac artery into the aorta 16. The position of the tip of the 5 catheter 15 relative to the renal arteries 18 needs to be known accurately to prevent the endoprostheses 10 being introduced into the aorta 16 at a level where its upper end will occlude the renal arteries or where its lower end will expand in one of the iliac arteries 19. This is 10 achieved in a manner known per se by angiography or by the introduction of an endoscope or some other form of inter-luminal or transcutaneous imaging system (not shown) through the catheter 15.

After the tip of the catheter 15 has been correctly 15 positioned in the aorta 16 the endoprostheses is ejected from the catheter 15 into the aorta 16. This is preferably achieved by positioning an ejector 24 in the catheter 15 with an end portion 25, which forms a close sliding fit with the catheter 15, abutting against the end 20 of the endoprostheses 10. The catheter 15 is then carefully withdrawn. As it is ejected from the catheter 15 is natural resilience of the endoprostheses 10 causes it to expand until it bears firmly against the aorta 16 at its narrowest points, in this case the neck 25 portions 21 and 22 (see Fig. 5). The expanded endoprostheses 10 will form a tube bridging the aneurysm 17 to form an aneurysmal sac between the endoprostheses 10 and the aorta 16 in the region of the aneurysm 17 which is not in fluid communication with the 30 arterial blood flow (see Fig. 6).

It is believed that the stiffness of the synthetic plastics material from which the endoprostheses 10 is formed will induce cellular proliferation in the aortal wall adjacent the ends of the endoprostheses 10. This 35 cellular proliferation assists in holding the

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endoprostheses 10 in place in the aorta 16.

As is seen in Fig. 7, if it is desired to preserve blood flow from an artery 26, such as the thoracic aorta, into a diverging blood vessel 27, such as the spinal artery, an endoprostheses 28 may be introduced into the artery 26 which has a width less than the circumference of the artery. In this case the isolation of the aneurysm from the arterial blood flow relies upon the endoprostheses forming a seal with the inside of the artery 26 on either side of the diverging blood vessels 27.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the use of the endoprostheses according to this invention, and the method according to this invention can dramatically simplify the treatment of aneurysms. It also allows treatment of patients with concurrent disease states which would not otherwise be amendable to treatment at all.

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CLAIMS:-

1. A self expanding vascular endoprostheses adapted to bridge across an aneurysm in an artery, the endoprostheses comprising a substantially imperforate sheet of a resiliently flexible biocompatible material, the sheet being rolled upon itself about one of its longitudinal edges, the material from which the sheet is formed being such that
 - (a) upon being introduced into an artery the endoprostheses will resiliently expand of its own volition to press firmly against the internal wall of the artery to bridge across the aneurysm and to fluid isolate it from blood flowing in the artery, and
 - (b) the endoprostheses has sufficient longitudinal stiffness that there will be a compliance mismatch between the endoprostheses and the wall of the artery to induce sufficient cellular proliferation in that wall adjacent the ends of an implanted endoprostheses to cause the endoprostheses to be adhered to the arterial wall.
2. An endoprostheses as claimed in claim 1 in which the endoprostheses is formed from a sheet of polypropylene or another similar synthetic plastics material.
3. An endoprostheses as claimed in claim 2 in which the endoprostheses is formed from a sheet of polypropylene having a thickness of from 0.01 to 0.8mm.
4. An endoprostheses as claimed in claim 3 in which the endoprostheses is formed from a sheet of polypropylene having a thickness of from 0.3 to 0.5mm.
5. An endoprostheses as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 in which the sheet has a width 1.75 to 2.5 times the circumference of the artery into which the endoprostheses is to be introduced above or below the aneurysm.
6. Apparatus for introducing a self expanding vascular endoprostheses for aneurysms into an artery, comprising an

elongate tubular catheter, a self expanding vascular prosthesis for aneurysms according to any one of claims 1 to 5 disposed within the catheter and means for ejecting the endoprosthesis from the catheter.

5 7. A method for treating an aneurysm in an artery by introducing a self expanding endoprosthesis into the artery, the method comprising the steps of:-

10 inserting one end of a catheter containing a self expanding vascular endoprosthesis according to any one of claims 1 to 5 into an artery communicating with the artery having the aneurysm,

moving the catheter along the patient's vascular system until the end of the catheter is adjacent the aneurysm,

15 ejecting the endoprosthesis from one end of the catheter such that it bridges across the aneurysm and expands firmly into contact with the wall of the artery so that the aneurysm is fluid isolated from blood flowing in the artery, and

20 causing the endoprosthesis to be held in position bridging across the aneurysm by cellular proliferation of the wall of the artery caused by the compliance mismatch between the endoprosthesis and the wall of the artery.

8. A method as claimed in claim 7 in which the 25 endoprosthesis is ejected from the catheter by inserting an abutment means into the catheter to abut against an end of the endoprosthesis and withdrawing the catheter while maintaining the abutment means stationary.

9. A method as claimed in claim 7 in which the catheter 30 is inserted into the common femoral artery and the endoprosthesis is ejected into the abdominal aorta.

10. A method as claimed in claim 7 in which the apparatus additionally includes sensing means adapted to sense or indicate the position of the catheter in an artery.



FIG. 1

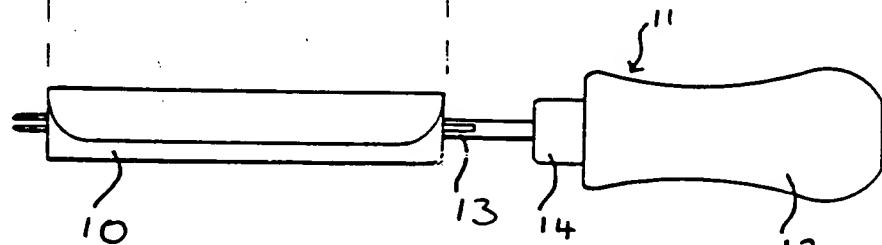
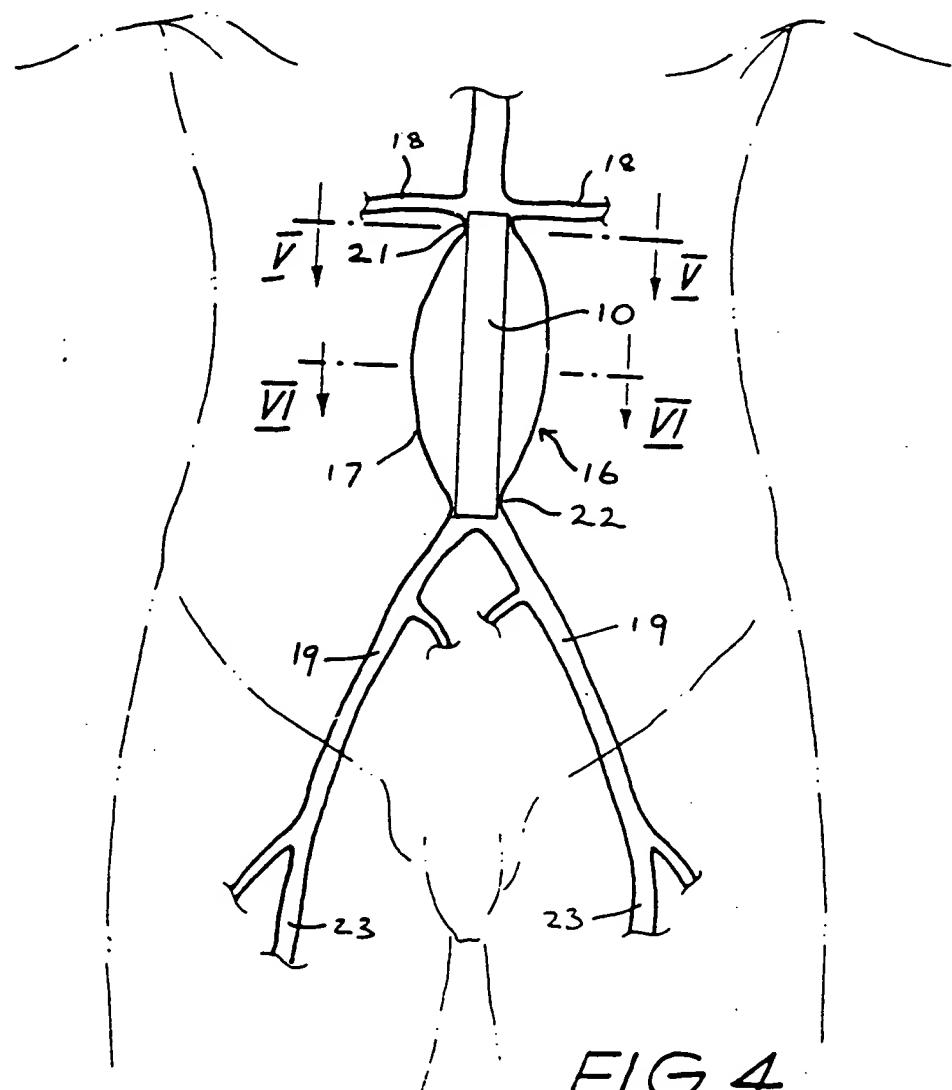
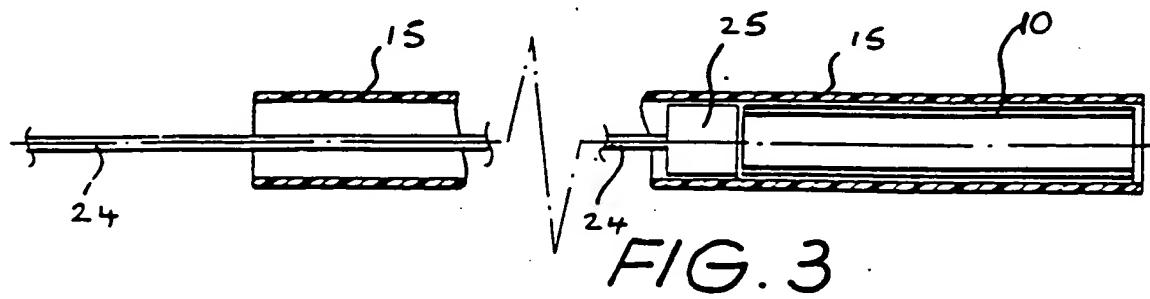


FIG. 2

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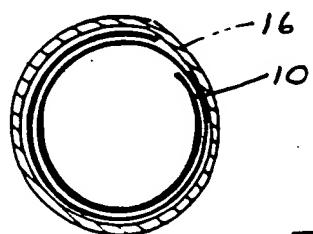


FIG. 5

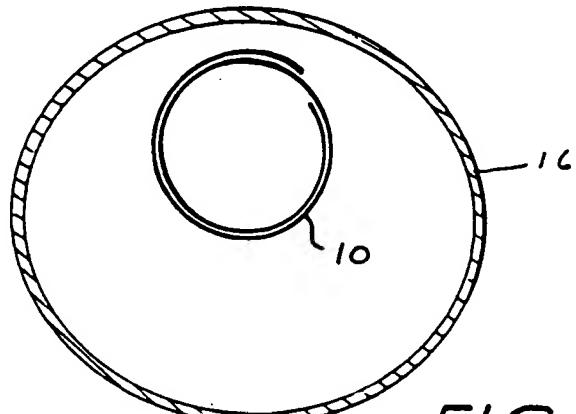


FIG. 6

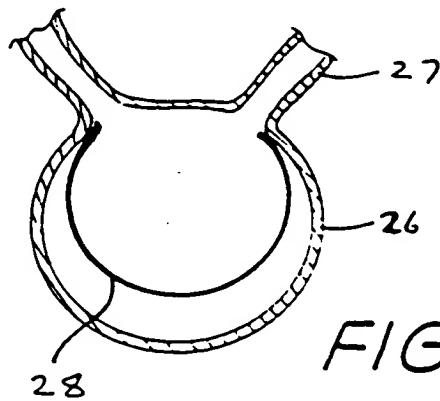


FIG. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC
Int. Cl.⁸ A61F 2/06, A61M 29/00, 25/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC	A61F 2/06, 1/24, A61M 25/00, 29/00, 29/02, 29/04

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸

AU : IPC as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No ¹³
X	JP,A,64-86983 (NIPPON ZEON CO LTD) 31 March 1989 (31.03.89) See Figs 1, 2, 7B	(1-6)
Y		(7-10)
X	JP,A,57-89859 (Toshiba Corp) 4 June 1982 (04.06.82) See Fig 3(a)	(1)
Y		(2-10)
X	AU,A,14904/88 (Terumo Kabashiki Kaisha) 6 October 1988 (06.10.88) See Fig 2(a), page 9 lines 11-14	(1)
Y		(2-10)
P,X	JP,A,2-255157 (Nippon Zeon KK) 15 October 1990 (15.10.90) See Figs 2(a), 5	(1-6)

(continued)

• Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰		
"A" Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	Later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"&"	document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search
2 October 1991 (02.10.91)

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

10 October 91

International Searching Authority

Signature of Authorized Officer

AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

A.R. HENDRICKSON

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

Y	US.A.4740207 (Kreamer) 26 April 1988 (26.04.88)	(1-10)
Y	US.A.4923484 (DiPira Jr) 8 May 1990 (08.05.90)	(7-10)
Y	US.A.4830003 (Wolff et al) 16 May 1989 (16.05.89) See Figs 7-8, Col 4 line 64 - Col 5 line 15	(6-10)
Y	US.A.4820298 (Leveen & Leveen) 11 April 1989 (11.04.89) See Col 2 lines 39-56	(6-10)

V. OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claim numbers, because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claim numbers, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claim numbers, because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4a

VI. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.